

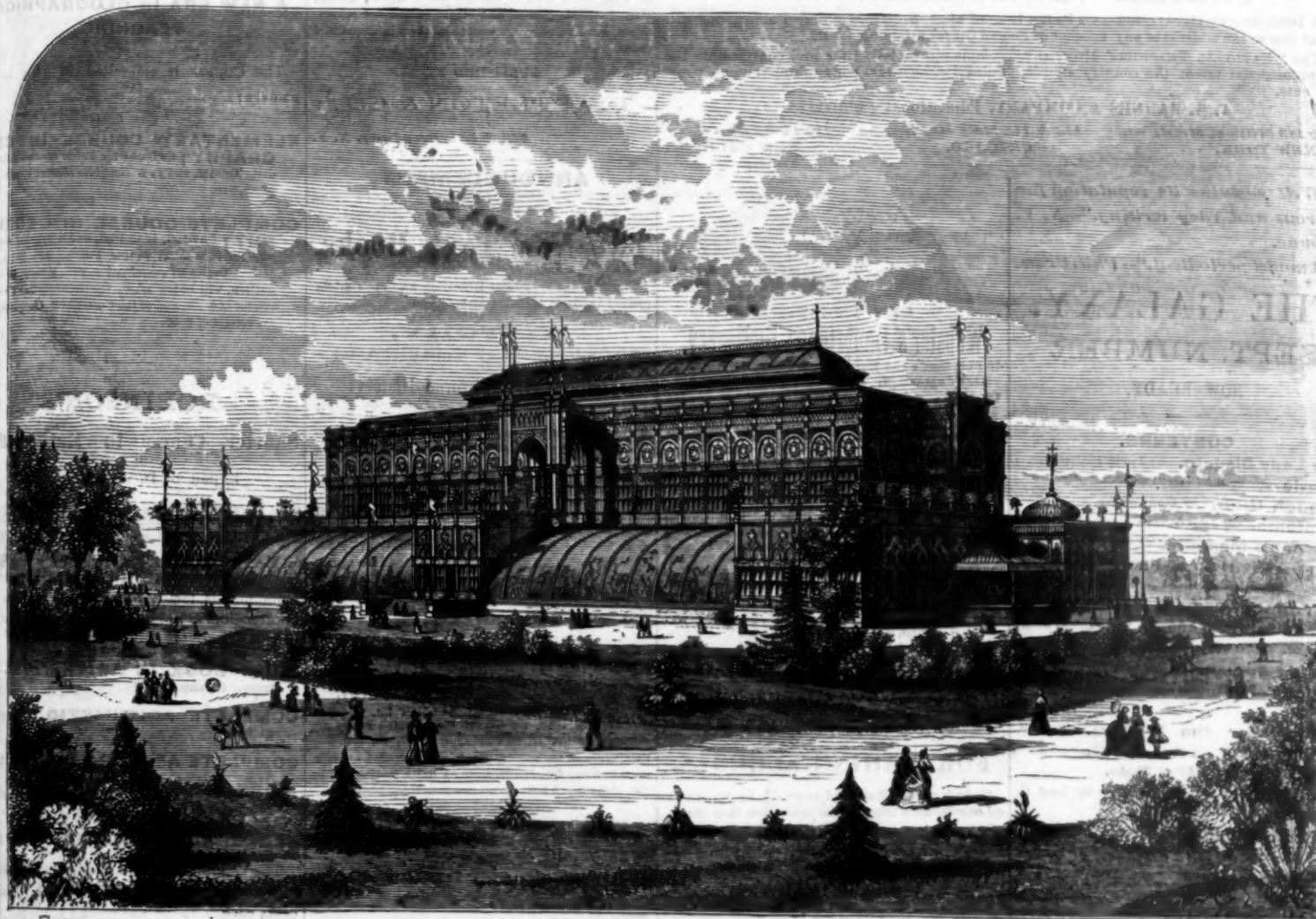
# NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL

AND  
EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 4, 1875.

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## THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

We present in this number of the JOURNAL two more cuts representing the tasteful buildings erecting for this Exhibition. The whole country is waking up, and there will be such a celebration as will astonish everybody. Teachers and boards of education are beginning to make arrangements for representation, and we may expect that justice will be done to our popular system. It has been suggested that each state should hold its annual teachers' convention in Philadelphia next year. We subjoin a few items of news:

### CENTENNIAL NEWS.

Resolution passed at the New Jersey State Teachers' Convention:

"Resolved, That a committee of five, including the State Superintendent and President of the Association, be appointed to express to the State Board of Education the earnest wish of the State Teachers' Association, that they take proper measures to secure a thorough representation of the educational system of the State at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and that the Committee be empowered to advise with said Board as to the best ways and means whereby this may be done."

The committee appointed was the State Superintendent, President Johnson of State Normal School, A. E. Hale, Vice-President Jersey City High School.

In New York City the Board of Education have taken up the matter, and will map out a generous plan.

The United States Government Bureau of Education has issued a circular with regard to the "Educational Exhibit" at the Centennial, in which it recommends that there shall be full sized specimen buildings for infant schools and Kindergarten schools, the "national" school or the ungraded country school, and the graded village school, with from three to six rooms, with their belongings and equipments, from the different States and from foreign countries; also, that there shall be exhibited a full sized American pioneer log school house, with its appropriate fittings and furniture, as an interesting and significant illustration of an important agency in American civilization; as well as *adobe* and sod school houses from the Southwest and Northwest, and a structure comprising a model school room with all its belongings, adapted to a large village or city elementary school building, with many school or class rooms. Photographs and engravings of historical, representative and ideal school edifices, rural, village and city, with working plans, should also be presented. There should be graphic representations of heating and ventilating apparatus and appliances, photographs and drawings of interiors, and photographs of interiors with pupils in various situations for the stereoscope. Views and plans should be marked with the dimensions of buildings and the date of their erec-

tion, and representations of buildings unique in character and excellence should be prepared for wall exhibition. These representations may also be put up in portfolios, with letter-press descriptions. Special representations and descriptions of improved arrangements and apartments, together with plans of grounds, school gardens, etc., are also desirable.

MR. ARTHUR GILMAN's admirable little text-book, "First Steps in English Literature," and "First Steps in General History." (Hurd and Houghton, publisher,) have proved very successful in schools where they have been introduced and seem destined to a long career of usefulness. Students of literature or history will find them exceedingly convenient and valuable for reference, and clear and concise without being dry or superficial. Hurd and Houghton, also publish Pickering's "Elements of Physical Manipulation," long a text-book in the Mass. Institute of Technology, and pronounced by the N. Y. *Tribune* "much better for educational purposes than any text-book of physics yet in print," and Colburn's Arithmetic, which still stands unequalled and unapproached, as a mental arithmetic, having been in constant demand for over fifty years.

If there is a superintendent of music appointed, Prof. Bristow will probably be selected.



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### THE JEWELERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In the richer jewelers' shops, there are masses of precious stones inclosed in coffers which they keep constantly under their eyes, or which are placed within wire-work enclosures; and in many of these obscure shops (more resembling cobbler's stalls than anything else) incredible riches are accumulated. Diamonds from Visapore and Golconda, brought by the caravans; rubies of Giamschid; pearls of Ophir; topazes from Brazil; and opals from Bohemia, in great abundance; with turquoises, garnets, aquamarines and agates, without number, and literally lying in heaps in the shops. The Turks are very fond of precious stones, and this not merely as luxuries, but as depositories of wealth. Ignorant of the refinements of modern finance, they draw no interest from their capital—so doing, being indeed, rigorously prohibited by the Koran; and it is for this reason that we find the proposals for "Turkish Loans" always violently opposed by the old Turkish party. A diamond is not only easy to conceal, and to carry, but embodies a very large value in a minute compass; and, in an Eastern point of view, is a most desirable investment, although it makes no return; but try to persuade Arab or Turkish avarice to part with the stone jar which contains his treasure, for any three or four per cent., even though the thing had been permitted by Mahomet! These precious stones are generally either uncut, or only rosecut; for the Orientals themselves do not cut diamonds or rubies—either from not understanding the process, or not possessing the diamond-dust necessary for the purpose, or from an unwillingness to diminish the weight of the stones themselves. The settings of such stones as are mounted, are coarse and massive, and in the antique Genoese style. The exquisite skill of the Arabs in the working of jewelry has left few traces among the Turks. The jewels consist chiefly of necklaces, earrings, head-ornaments, stars, flowers, crescents, rings for the ankles, and handles of sabres or poniards; but they are never displayed in all their splendor except in the recesses of the harem, where they adorn the lovely forms of the odalisques reclining beneath the eye of the master in a corner of the divan; and all this magnificence is, for strangers, as if it did not exist. Although the wealth of the foregoing sentences—starred as they are with the names of precious stones—may have made the reader dream of the Cave of Aboulcassem, (again involuntarily returning to that inexhaustible mine of Oriental imagery and association—The Arabian Nights,) he must imagine nothing of particular brilliancy in the aspect of the jewelers' shops themselves—for the Turks do not understand the art of displaying any of their wares; and the rough diamonds and other stones, lying in little boxes of common wood, really look little different from bits of glass, although, in fact, one might easily spend 1,000,000 francs in any one of these obscure and paltry shops.

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vants and employees. And, best of all, there is not a dark or windowless room in the house. It has been decided to run a length of heavy plate glass, sixteen inches high, along the top of the balustrades and balustrades, as a precaution against accidents by children sliding down the balustrades or climbing the balustrades. This plate glass will reflect the gas jets, and at night the interior courts will present a dazzling scene.

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### LIFE BENEATH THE WAVES.

BY CAPT. BOYTON.

Soon afterward I worked down into the Gulf of Mexico. The first coral I raised was in Catoche. Knocking round about there I heard of the loss of the schooner Foam. The first mate and three men got saved, but the captain, his daughter, and three men got lost. I slung round to see if she could be raised. After we'd spent the best part of the week we sailed over her and dropped anchor. It was a lovely Sunday morning when we struck her. She lay in sixty feet of water on a bottom as white as the moon. Looking down I could see her leaning over on one side upon the coral reef. When I got down to her I saw she'd torn a great gap in the reef when she ran against it. The mainmast was gone and hung by the fore; I clambered up; I saw whole shoals of fish playing in and out of the hatches. First I went to look for the bodies, for I never like to work while there's any of them about. Finding the fore-castle empty, I went to the two little state cabins. It was rather dark, and I had to feel in the lower bunks. There was nothing in the first, and in the other the door was locked. I pried it open and shot back the lock with my adze. It flew open, and out something fell right against me. I felt at once it was the woman's body. I was not exactly frightened but it shook me rather. I slung it from me and went out into the light a bit until I got hold of myself. Then I turned back and brought her out—poor thing! She'd been very pretty, and so I carried her in my arms; with her white face nestling against my shoulder, she seemed as if she was only sleeping. I made her fast to the line as carefully as I could to send her up, and the fish played

about her as if they were sorry she was going. At last I gave the signal, and she went slowly up, her hair floating round her head like a pillow of golden seaweed. That was the only body I found there, and I managed after to raise pretty considerable of the cargo.

One of my expeditions was among the silver banks of the Antilles, the loveliest place I ever saw, where the white coral grows into curious tree-like shapes. As I stepped along the bottom it seemed as if I were in a frosted forest. Here and there trailed long fronds of green and crimson seaweed. Silver bellied fish flashed about among the deep-brown and purple sea ferns, which rose high as my head.

Far as I could see all round in the transparent water were different colored leaves, and on the floor piles of shells so bright in color that it seemed as if I had stumbled on a place where they kept a stock of broken rainbows. I could not work for a bit, and had a quarter determination to sit down a while and wait for a mermaid. I guess if those sea girls live anywhere, they select that spot. After walking the inside out of half an hour, I thought I had better go to work and blast for treasure. A little bit on from where I sat were the remains of a treasure ship. It was a Britisher, I think, and corals had formed all about her, or rather about what was left of her. The coral on the bottom and round her showed black spots. That meant a deposit of either iron or silver. I made fairly good hauls every time I went down, and sold one piece I found to Barnum of New York.

After I left there I had a curious adventure with a shark. I was down on a nasty rock bottom. A man never feels comfortable on them; he can't tell what big creature may be hiding under the huge quarter-deck sea leaves which grow there. The first part of the time I was visited by a porcupine fish, which kept sticking its quills up and bobbing in front of my helmet. Soon after I saw a big shadow fall across me, and looking up there was an infernal shark playing about my tubing. It makes you feel chilly in the back when they're about. He came down to me slick as I looked up. I made at him and he sheared off. For an hour he worked at it till I could stand it no longer. If you can keep your head level, its all right, and you're pretty safe if they're not on you sharp. This ugly brute was twenty feet long, I should think, for when I lay down all my length on the bottom he stretched a considerable way ahead of me, and I could see him beyond my feet. Then I waited. They must turn over to bite, and my lying down bothered him. He swam over three or four times, and then skulked off to a big thicket of seaweed to consider. I knew he'd come back when he'd settle his mind. It seemed a long time waiting for him. At last he came viciously over me, but like the time before, too far from my arms. The next time I had my chance, and ripped him with my knife as neatly as I could. A shark always remembers he's got business somewhere else when he's cut, so off this fellow goes. It is a curious thing, too, that all the sharks about will follow in the trail he leaves: I got on my hands and knees, and as he swam I noticed four dark shadows slip after him. I saw no more that time. They did not like my company.

The great objection made to the beautiful silver jewelry that has been in use during the last few years was its tarnishing so soon. It looks white like frost work when new, but directly becomes dull and leaden in hue, nor will scrubbing or rubbing with any ordinary composition bring back its beauty. By a very simple process it can be restored in a few minutes. Place a rod or some filings of zinc in a vial containing strong spirits of ammonia, and let it stand for a few days, then, by im-

mersing the articles therein, and drying them before a fire, they will become bright and clean.

THE Bermuda Islands are 365 in number, one for every day in the year. Mostly rocky islets.

### INTERESTING FACTS.

The organ of vision is considered the most delicate organization of the human frame; yet many who have been born blind have been enabled to see by surgical operations, and the following is an interesting fact concerning one of that class:—

A youth had become thirteen years of age when his eyes were touched by a surgeon. He thought scarlet the most beautiful color; black was painful. He fancied every object touched him, and he could not distinguish by sight what he perfectly well knew by feeling; for instance, the cat and dog. When the second eye was touched, he remarked that the objects were not so large in appearance to this as the one opened at first. Pictures he considered only partly colored surfaces, and a miniature absolutely astonished him, seeming to him like putting a bushel into a pint.

Stanly, the organist, and many blind musicians, have been the best performers of their time; and a schoolmistress in England could discover that the boys were playing in a distant corner of the room, instead of studying, although a person using his eyes could not detect the slightest sound. Prof. Sanderson, who was blind, could, in a few moments, tell how many persons were in a mixed company, and of each sex. A blind French lady could dance in figure dances, sew and thread her own needle. A blind man in Derbyshire, England, has actually been a surveyor and planner of roads, his ear guiding him as to distance as accurately as the eye to others; the late Justice Fielding, who was blind, on walking into a room for the first time after speaking a few words, said, "This room is twenty-two feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high," all of which was revealed to him with accuracy through the medium of his ear. Verily "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

### THE KARENS.

The Rangoon Mail gives an interesting description of the Karen tribes who occupy the country which is the present subject of dispute between the British Government and Burmah—a chain of broken hills running north and south between the two countries, and called by the natives the Twelve Mountains. They number about 50,000, and are said to be a very superior race to the kindred Karens of the plains of British Burmah. The interior of the Karen dwellings is fitted with a raised seat round the walls for sitting on in the European manner. And the necessity for this exceptional mode of resting is apparent, as the women all wear rings of thick brass wire bent round the wrist and elbow, and again round the knee and ankle, confining them so in every motion that they cannot possibly squat down on the ground in the usual Oriental fashion, nor kneel to pray as the men do; while in walking their feet make two perfectly separate tracks a foot or so apart. It need hardly be said that the men never submit to this tyranny. They are sensibly dressed in light jackets and trousers of an almost European type, and are chiefly remarkable outwardly for very closely shaving their heads, except where a small top-knot is carefully left. But the effect of the peculiar female fashion of the Twelve Mountains is described as extraordinarily irksome, even to the looker-on; in fact, these self imposed fetters cause the harem ladies more bodily inconvenience, if possible, than the worst development of the hoop or crinoline mania could have done.



A CITY 180,000 YEARS OLD.

In the current number of the *Overland*, a Californian geologist reviews the geological evidence of the antiquity of a human settlement near the present town of Cherokee in that State, and estimates the age of that most ancient of discovered towns to be not less than 180,000 years!

The data for all such calculations are necessarily uncertain, as they are derived from the present motions of the continents and presents rates of erosion; still, from the changes that have taken place since the pioneers of prehistoric California left their traces on its ancient sea shore, there can be no doubt that thousands of centuries must have come and gone.

The traces in question are numerous stone mortars, found in undisturbed white and yellow gravel of a subaqueous formation, not fluvial, underlying the vast sheets of volcanic rock of which Table Mountain is a part. In one instance a mortar was found standing upright, with the pestle in it, apparently just as it had been left by its owner. In some cases the mortars have been found at the depth of forty feet from the surface of the gravel underlying Table Mountain.

The distribution of the mortars is such as to indicate with great positiveness the former existence of a human settlement on that ancient beach when the water stood near the level at which they occur: a time anterior to the volcanic outpouring which Table Mountain records, and anterior to the glacial epoch.

The recent geological history of that region may be briefly summed as follows:

Previous to the placing of the mortars in the position in which they have been found the early and middle tertiary sea level had receded to the position of the coal beds underlying Table Mountain, fully one thousand feet below the level of Cherokee. Subsequently, in the pliocene period, there was a further subsidence of about fifteen hundred feet, something like six hundred feet occurring after the mortars had been abandoned. (All this, as has been noticed, took place before the volcanic outflows which covered up all the ancient detritus of the region, including that of the ancient rivers (whose gravels have furnished so much of the gold of California). The geological age of the river period was determined by Lesquereux from specimens of vegetation, now extinct, collected in the survey of the ancient rivers; specimens indicating a flora of the pliocene age, retaining some characteristic miocene forms.

SINGERS' FINANCES.

The New York correspondent of the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "Madame Parepa-Rosa is said to have died worth some \$250,000. She was a very thrifty woman, and looked well after the pennies. Mme. Nilsson-Rozeaud has certainly not squandered her means and is reported to have \$500,000 invested in stocks and real estate. She is also careful with her money, or rather mean, if all that her managers say about her is true. Miss Kellogg is worth probably \$200,000 well invested, and would be worth more if she were not so generous. She, or her mother who acts for her, is close at a bargain, but liberal with the money after she gets it. Adelina Patti is extravagant and avaricious, too. She makes a great deal of money, and spends a great deal as well. But she has saved a fortune. Mlle. Albani is just beginning to make money; so she has not saved any so far. Mr. Gye, however, will see that she does not lose anything. Lucca is more like the old-fashioned prima donna. She does not save a penny, though she makes a great many. When she first came to this country she was utterly penniless, and had her daughter and her old parents to support. De Murska also, is improvident. To be sure she does not make anything like

what the others do, and she has those to take care of who know how to spend. Adelaide Phillips is poor, through her generosity to her relatives, I am told. Miss Annie Louise Cary would save if she could only get a little ahead. But she is so kind-hearted. Her purse is always open, and people know that, and take advantage of it. She has a small bank account, I believe, but she did not make much out of last season, and had to draw upon it if what I hear be true. Mme. Anna Bishop belongs to the improvident, or rather unfortunate generation. She has made fortunes but only to lose them, and is a poor woman to-day. Of male singers I do not know so much. The survivors of past generations are, as a rule, very poor. Carl Fornes, Mario, Tamberlik, neither have anything left, not even their voices. Of the present generation, Wachtel is well off; so are Santley, Sims Reeves, Faure and Niemann. Campanini saved; so did Carpi. Capoul didn't, neither did Maurel nor Brignoli, and the tenors and baritones of the second class are poorer than church mice."

AVOID MARBLE-TOP TABLES.

According to the *Herald of Health* marble-top tables are to be avoided. It says: "They are cold, and rapidly absorb the heat and vitality of the body, robbing it of its life. We have heard of one invalid whom the doctor could not cure, until one day he noticed she used a marble stand, and suspected it had something to do with her ill health. So he forbade her to use it. Soon she was well. We know healthy people who feel the twinges of pain in the shoulders by sitting near one. They are handsome, but unhealthy for all that."

An ordinary lighthouse where oil is used gives an illuminating power equal to about 200 candles. An electric light in England flashes over the North sea its condensed beams, each of which is more than an equivalent to the combined light of 800,000 candles.

A DUEL AT HEIDELBERG.

There were at least forty or fifty students in groups at the different tables, some in white, some in green, and some in blue caps denoting by their color the different clubs to which they belonged. Some were drinking wine, some coffee, and others breakfasting. None of them seemed at all excited, and though all were present to witness an impending duel, there was none of that gravity which is the regulation style and natural feeling, I may add, of American affairs of honor. A stranger entering the room would have supposed this was an ordinary cafe, so little did the manner of those present, including the bar maids, evince any concern. One of the young gentlemen to whom I had been presented, who spoke English well, inquired if I wished to witness the duel, and upon my replying in the affirmative invited me to remain. All of a sudden my young friend jumped up quickly, saying, "The duel is about to begin."

Everybody else jumped up also, and formed a semi-circle near the chairs. The combatants were already in place facing each other, and being armed—both of them tall youths of about 21 years of age, apparently—one, however, having the advantage in strength, and, as the event proved, in skill. They represented different clubs and had two or three seconds apiece, who were as full of attention and *petite soins* for their principals as any lover for his mistress. The duellists were well fixed with guards for the eyes, neck, chest, and stomach, and even the arms, so that no very serious wound could hardly be inflicted on those portions of the body. Even the swords had such ample guards that an injury to the hand seemed out of the question. The scope and end of these contri-

vances seemed to be to limit the wounds to the face. The swords were rather long, very slender, and were frequently bent by the clashing during the encounter. Whenever this occurred the seconds promptly called and enforced a halt. The combat began with a good deal of energy, but no indications of rage or malice, and was frequently interrupted by the warping of the swords, which were straightened anew; once by a wound on the forehead, received by one of the combatants, and finally by spraining of the wrist of the wounded party. Neither party to the fight seemed at all ready to yield. The wound, though it bled freely, was treated as a mere trifle by everybody, and I noticed that the doctor who stanchied it did not apply any bandage or plaster. Every scar on the face is a badge of honor among the students. The surgeon was the coolest man in the room, not even excepting myself, for I could not repress a wish that no great harm would come of the affair. He doubtless had such little affairs on his hands every day or so, out of the 800 students who attend the Heidelberg University. Whenever there was anything in his line of business to be done, he did it; but the rest of the time he walked about the room smoking his pipe, which could not have been less than a foot and a half long. I was very glad when the curtain was dropped, the reason being that the already wounded party had so sprained his wrist as not to be able longer to wield his weapon. He was obviously overmatched in strength, but he was full of pluck, and had not yielded one inch of ground—or I should say, rather, of plank.

SEEING IT DOWN TO A FINE POINT.

There is in Kansas, or rather was up to three years ago, a society of newspaper men called the "Rob Ellis's Friends." The society was founded to perpetuate the name and doings of a reporter named Ellis, who made his name famous on the Pacific coast by his startling adventures, and whose career finally closed with a balloon ascension. It seems that a gentleman who had made one or two ascensions had advertised to go up from a fair ground on a certain day, and that a large crowd assembled to witness the expedition. Ellis was sent to make a report of the affair, and he took it into his head to have a ride with the Professor and write up his experience. His company was accepted, and as the hour approached he took his seat in the car.

The balloon was inflated, but just as it was ready to rise the Professor had some excuse to leap out. Eased of his weight so suddenly, the balloon jerked away from the men, and Ellis alone went skyward. The man knew all about newspaper business, but he was ignorant as to aerial navigation. He, however, took things as cool as if nothing unusual had happened. There was no wind below, and while the balloon hung over the grounds, half a mile above the heads of the excited crowd, the following message came floating down: "I am all right, and intend to see the thing through. Tell the — (his newspaper) to look out for a telegram from me to-night." It was about five o'clock in the afternoon of a June day, and the balloon and its freight finally floated away to the northwest, and at last were lost to view. No one in that crowd ever saw poor Ellis again. In fact, it was months and months before he was heard of. Days passed, and letters were written and telegrams sent, but there was no news of the balloon for a week. Then a hunter found this message on the prairie: "Am still all right, and am having heaps of fun. I have found the valve cord and can descend whenever I wish; but I am going to see the thing down to a fine point." He did. Months and months

afterward a hunter passing through a forest a few miles from the Santee Agency, on the line between Kansas and Dakota, found the wreck of a balloon hanging to a tree, and, half covered with leaves the skeleton of Robert Ellis. — *Ballou's Magazine*.

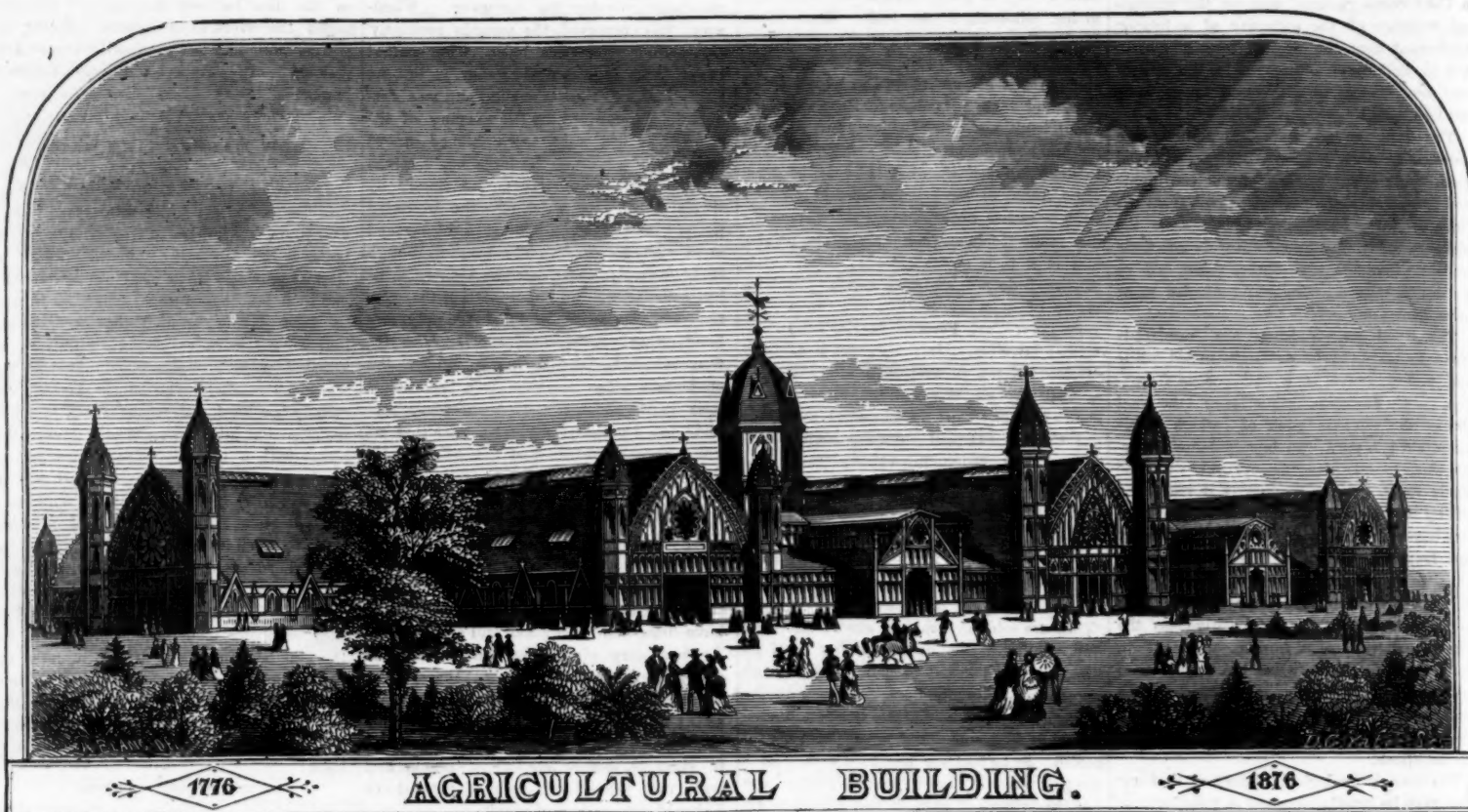
HOW MARBLES ARE MADE.

The chief place of the manufacture of marbles—those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of boys—is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is turned to good paying account by being made into small balls, employed by experts to knuckle with, and are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard, calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the hundred or two into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of eccentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak or other hard wood, of the diametric size is placed over the stones and partly resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned into spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment with but three mills turned out sixty thousand marbles each week.

WASHINGTON'S STRENGTH.

General Wilson relates an account of a conversation with Mr. Curtis, from which he obtained some interesting personal reminiscences of Washington. During a visit at Arlington House, Va., in 1854, the writer asked Mr. Curtis, if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horse-shoe, and the reply that he received was, he had no doubt he could, had he tried, for his hands were the largest and strongest he had ever seen. Mr. Curtis then gave several instances of the general's strength, of which I recall the following: When Washington was a young man, he was present on one occasion, as looker on, at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day, and the strongest wrestler in the state. Washington declined, till taunted by the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, calmly came forward, and without removing his coat, grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such force as to jar the very marrow in his bones. Another instance of his power was his throwing the stone across the Rappahannock at Fredricksburgh—a feat that has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen at Mount Vernon were contending in the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking on some time, walked forward, saying, "Allow me to try," and grasping the bar, sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its usual limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose age was like a lusty winter, 'frosty, yet kindly,' observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon, vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, when, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and taking it in his iron-like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse and rode on.





#### THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

There is a general movement among the loungers in the park, and an unostentatious carriage with servants in red livery goes slowly by. There are two ladies in it, and there are two little curly haired dogs on the seat before them.

The ladies are attired very nearly alike, in black and white striped silks, the one in a pink, the other in a blue bonnet. They are not so beautiful as rumor would make us believe. They are oval-faced, high-bred looking women, the one whom the English call "our princess" being older looking, less blooming than her sister Dagmar. The czarovna is like a girlish edition of her sister, but though her brown eyes have a deeper lustre, her cheek a riper bloom, and her mouth and pretty chin a more piquant air, there is a sweetness, a gentle dignity, a grace about Alexandra which makes her loveliness more perfect, yet its charm impossible to describe. She leans forward as the carriage pauses, bows and smiles cordially. "Ah," said a lady of the Queen's household to us one evening, "she is such a real princess!" And this mention of royalty brings me back to a twilight hour when, from a terrace on the high street of old Kensington, we watched the royal family returning from Chiswick. It was a fete day; the streets were gaily decorated, a crowd assembled in the terraced gardens, shop windows, and on the pavement. The carriages containing royalty rode by with unusual state; outriders in gay liveries preceded them. First the "Christians" (as we might say nee Princess Helena), a fair, placid-looking young woman in a white tulle hat, and a middle-aged, soldierly man, in uniform; then a "trap," driven tandem by a handsome young man with a full, brown beard, a rosebud in his button-hole, a gay, debonaire manner ("the duke" he is called, just as his elder brother is always "the prince"); and then a second park carriage, with a bonny young Scotch chieftain in Highland dress, and a very pretty, hale, brown-haired young woman in a pink dress,

with some sprays of white blossoms, gathered, doubtless, at the fete, in her hands. A shout goes up as they drive by, the good-looking young Highlander doffing his Scotch cap airily, the young princess with the wistful eyes smiling gently. These are the Lornes, about whose domestic life rumor is ever busy. But it is said on good authority they are fairly well content with their somewhat unequal marriage. The princess is very intellectual and accomplished, and is by far the handsomest of the Queen's daughters. Her husband has many friends he is young and has a fine disposition, and, after all, his family is near enough to the throne to silence contemptuous gossip.

Just as the patience of the crowd is giving out, there goes up a cry of "the Prince!" Ah! what a passport to favor is this divine right of kings and princes! When these people say "the Prince," it is with an air of "Long live the King!" Here comes the Marlborough house liveries, and such a carriage load of royalty! the Princess of Wales and her sister, Dagmar, their white dresses and pink hats looking pretty in the evening light; opposite them the Prince of Wales, who, in spite of rumor and increasing weight, is yet fine-looking, and the tall, broad-shouldered, good-looking czarovitch; and then comes a last carriage, out of which little sleepy-looking children, in brown Holland cloaks and straw hats, with fluttering white ribbons, appear to be rolling. There are in truth three of them upon one seat, and opposite, a stout, gracious-looking lady, of whom we remember chiefly her brilliant smile and pleasant salutation. Her husband, handsemer in his dark, grand way than any of the Guelphs, sits beside her. "Those are the Tecks," says somebody, earnestly; "they are so kind and simple." Their home is in Kensington Palace, where the Queen was born, where she held her first council. The Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's uncle, rides by, unattended, in a severely simple way. It is said that the simplicity of the "Cambridges" annoys her Majesty immensely. The old Duke detests formality.

#### JENNY LIND.

A London correspondent thus describes Jenny Lind as seen at a recent gathering; "She dresses her hair in precisely the same style as when in America, twenty-five years ago. It is but slightly tinged with frost, and is nearly as full and flowing as of yore. Age has more particularly left its imprint in the shape of crows' feet on her chin and neck, and at the corners of her eyes and mouth. She has the same blended expression of firmness and sweetness of temper, the same winning smile, and the same simplicity of behavior. She was dressed in a dark ash-colored silk, with a rich India shawl thrown loosely over her shoulders. On her head was a small straw hat bearing a short, white plume. She was accompanied by her husband and two lovely daughters, aged about eighteen and twenty, looking very much as their gifted mother did at their age. Mr. Goldschmidt shows the effect of age and study, his head being as bald and shining as a white bean."

#### WHERE CLOTHES PINS ARE MADE.

Olean, N. Y., has a clothes-pin manufactory, of which the Olean Times says: "Monday of this week they turned out at this factory fifty-five bushels of pins. They measure six hundred to the bushel, making a total of thirty-three thousand six hundred clothes-pins in ten hours. Mr. Latimer ran six hundred pins through the lathe in five minutes, and he didn't consider it much of a day for making clothes-pins either. Some may wonder where all these clothes-pins go to and where sold. They are as salable as flour. Every pin made at this factory is shipped to one firm in New York. They are worth between one and two cents a dozen at wholesale, and retail throughout the country at five cents a dozen."

To AGENTS.—We draw your attention to the attractive features of the JOURNAL.

THE Esquimaux have an ingenious way of killing bears. They sharpen the ends of a piece of whalebone, a foot or more long, then bend it double, and wrap it closely in fat meat, which is exposed to the air till it freezes. These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, which bolts them whole. They thaw in his stomach; the bent whalebone straightens, and the sharp points pierce his vitals whenever he attempts to move.

LAKE TAHOE, in the Sierra Nevada, is 6,220 feet above the level of the sea. Its greatest depth is rated at 1,525 feet by Government engineers, but it is claimed that recent soundings have given over 2,000 feet. It covers an area of some 300 square miles, and is surrounded by high mountains. It never freezes during the severest weather, and its winters are unequalled in the general serenity and blandness of the atmosphere, and its brilliant clearness and purity.

In a village of Poitou a woman, after being very ill, fell into a lethargy. Her husband and those about her believed her to be dead. They wrapped her up in nothing but a piece of linen, according to the custom of poor people in that country, and caused her to be carried to the burial ground. On the way to church those who were carrying her passed so near a bush that the thorns pricked her, and she recovered from her lethargy. Fourteen years afterward she really died, at least it was so believed. As they were carrying her to her burial and drew near a bush, the husband cried out two or three times: "Don't go near the hedges."

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We see that a vast work is being undertaken by Rev. L. H. Taft, Philadelphia, who is a remarkable scholar in the Greek and Hebrew languages. It is no less than an *Illustrated Translation of the Sacred Scriptures*. This will be of value to all Bible readers who wish to read the exact rendering of obscure passages.



## SCIENTIFIC.

**NICKEL-PLATING.**—Nickel-plating is now very extensively carried on for the covering of articles hitherto plated with silver. Nickel is very easily deposited, and may be prepared for this purpose by dissolving it in nitric acid, then adding cyanide of potassium to precipitate the metal; after which the precipitate is washed and dissolved by the addition of more cyanide of potassium. Or the nitrate solution may be precipitated by carbonate of potash; this should be well washed, and then dissolved in cyanide of potassium; a proportion of carbonate of potash will be in the solution, which is not found to be detrimental. The sulphate of nickel is also a soluble salt, and the metal is reduced more readily from it than from the nitrate. It is preferable to use the solution as strong as possible. Nickel forms a compound with the cyanide of potassium on boiling the oxide in a solution of that salt, which takes up a considerable quantity. The acetate of nickel is easily formed, by adding pyroligneous acid to the oxide of nickel, but it is a bad solution for obtaining reguline or pure metal. The chloride of nickel is formed by dissolving the metal in muriatic acid. It forms a fine green colored salt, and a very excellent one for nickel plating. It may be used with a nickel positive pole, with one or two Daniell cells.

**PROCESS OF GILDING.**—Place in a plate leaf gold, add a little honey, stir the two substances carefully together with a glass stopper, the lower end of which is very flat. Throw the resulting paste into a glass of water mixed with a little alcohol; wash it and leave it to settle. Decant the liquid and wash the deposit again. Repeat the same operation until the result is a fine, pure, and brilliant powder of gold. This powder, mixed with common salt and powdered cream of tartar, and stirred up in water, serves for gilding.

As another method of gilding, Boutet Mouvel gives the following: Dissolve in aqua regia one grain of fine gold, previously rolled out very thin, in a porcelain capsule heated on the sand bath and concentrated till it is the color of ox blood. Add a pint of distilled water, hot, in which have been dissolved 4 grains of white cyanide of potassium. Stir with a glass rod, and filter the liquid through unsized paper. To gild with this liquid, it is heated a little above lukewarmness, and the articles to be gilt are immersed in it and supported upon a piece of very clean zinc.

**GLASS A NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.**—That glass is practically a non-conductor of heat, as well as of electricity, has been demonstrated by various ingenious experiments. A familiar example in point is the use of glass as an insulator, a non-conductor for telegraphic purposes. It is difficult to draw the line of non-conduction, but bad conductors of heat are practically assumed as non-conductors. The question of conduction is simply one of degree. Thus, let two rods of equal size and length—but one of copper and the other of glass—be brought together, and have at their extremity a small weight or marble, attached by wax; then apply a spirit lamp to their ends, touching each other so that the heat be equally applied. Now, in the copper, owing to its being a good conductor, the wax will rapidly melt and let the weight drop; while in the case of the glass, owing to its being a very bad conductor, a long time must elapse before such a result can ensue.

**GOLD IN SEA WATER.**—According to M. Sonstadt, the sea water of the British coasts contains in solution, besides silver, an appreciable quantity of gold—estimated

at about one gram to a ton of water. This is separable by the addition of chloride of barium, apparently as an aurate of baryta adhering to the precipitated sulphate, which yields, by assay, an alloy of about six parts of gold to four of copper. Other methods have also been devised, by chemical ingenuity, for separating the metals in question from their solution in sea water, but not, of course, in a manner or to an extent rendering it a practical object. The agent which keeps the gold of the sea in a soluble and oxidized condition is according to M. Sonstadt, simply the iodine, liberated under certain conditions.

**OXYGEN AN ANTIDOTE FOR PHOSPHORUS POISONING.**—MM. Threinen and Casse have found that injections of oxygen into the veins neutralize the toxic effect of phosphorus. The gas must be pure, and free from all admixture with air, and must be introduced very slowly. The precise apparatus used is not described; and it appears that the quantity of gas required is very large, several cubic feet being administered to an animal weighing twenty pounds. The results, however, were in every way successful.

A varnish has been prepared from mica, which promises to become a useful article in the workshop, though at present it has been applied only to plaster casts and similar articles. Mica, calcined by fire or cleaned by boiling in hydrochloric acid, is reduced to as fine a powder as possible and mixed with collodion, when it can be laid on in successive coats like paint, giving the articles a silvery appearance. It may be colored by carefully grinding in the required pigment. The varnish adheres well to porcelain, glass, metal, wood, and plaster, and may be washed without injury.

Equal parts of American potash and pearlash, 2 ounces each to about 1 quart water, give a good oak stain. Use carefully, as it will blister the hands. Add water if the color be too deep.

## A HERO.

There is enough of heroism and nerve in the way a Tennessee locomotive engineer met his death to temper with sympathy the judgement which his fool-hardiness deserves. He was employed on the Georgia and East Tennessee railroad, and was cautiously working his way over the track with a passenger train just after the recent floods had subsided. He reached Sweet-water Creek, over which a temporary bridge had been built in place of the one washed away by the swollen waters. It seemed insecure, and he feared to risk his train and his passengers in crossing it; so, uncoupling the engine from its tender, and ordering the fireman to leave his post, that but one life might be endangered, he dashed at full speed for the other bank. There were moments of breathless suspense, then a crash of broken timbers, an explosion, a cloud of steam, and a wrecked engine. The engineer was seen no more; the rushing river into which he fell swept his body far away, leaving only his name, David Halloway, to memorize his generous but reckless act.

It is stated that there are eight millions of German-speaking people in the United States, having three hundred newspapers and periodicals in their own language.

The principal horse railroad companies in N. Y. City together employ upward of 11,000 animals.

There are in California 1,261 miles of broad gauge railroad.

## A JAPANESE BATH.

In Japan, even in the lowest inn, the traveler's request for a bath is never met with that stare of blank astonishment which often attends the demand in our own and every other European country. I know in Ireland I once asked for a bath, and they brought me a horse-bucket; and on another occasion, in France, I could get no nearer the article than a horse-trough; while in England and Germany the request has more than once led to a serious breach of the peace between myself and the landlord. In Japan, on the contrary, there would be much more surprise felt if the traveler did not ask for one. There were no preparations required, no rushing about of chambermaids, no turning on this and off that—everything was quite ready, and I was at once conducted to a huge wooden bath with a small earthen furnace let in at the foot, and a lid enclosing the whole of the top with the exception of a space just big enough for the head of the bather to emerge through. In one of these contrivances, with a small furnace burning gaily, a Japanese, after his day's work is over, will sit calmly boiling himself with the lid on, and the water bubbling about him at boiling heat. He seems, however, to like it uncommonly, to judge from the pleased expression on his face fast deepening under the process into beetroot-like tints; and when he has at last had enough—about an hour of it—he takes off the lid and emerges as much like a boiled lobster as a human being can become. My bath was quite ready: the small furnace glowed with live pieces of charcoal; the water bubbled merrily, and my companion of the bath, taking off the lid, invited me to enter. Not being, however, either a Japanese, a blue lobster, or a potato, I did not see any particular object in being boiled, and so had the fuel raked out of the furnace and a few buckets of cold water added before I got in.—*Temple Bar.*

## DRINKING WATER.

Dr. Hall is opposed to the immoderate drinking of water. He says: The longer one puts off drinking water in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day; if much is drank during the forenoon the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fullness is observed in addition to a metallic taste in the mouth. The less a man drinks the better for him, beyond a moderate amount. The more water a man drinks the more strength he has to expend in getting rid of it, for all the fluid taken into the system must be carried out, and as there is but little nourishment in water, tea, coffee, beer and the like, more strength is expended in carrying them out of the system than they impart to it. The more he drinks the more he must perspire, either by the lungs or through the skin; the more he perspires the more carbon is taken from the system; but this carbon is necessary for nutrition, hence the less a man is nourished the less strength he has.

Drinking water largely diminishes the strength in two ways, and yet many are under the impression that the more water swallowed the more thoroughly is the system "washed out." Thus, the less we drink at meals the better for us. If the amount were limited to a single cup of hot tea or hot milk and water at each meal, an immeasurable good would result to us all. Many persons have fallen into the habit of drinking several glasses of cold water, or several cups of hot tea or coffee at meals. All such will be greatly benefited by breaking it up at once. It may be very well to drink a little at each meal, and, perhaps, it will be found that in all cases it is much better to take a single cup of hot tea at each meal than a glass of cold water, however pure.

## HOME EDUCATION.

There is a popular fallacy that, without the advantage of good schools, education cannot be obtained. But let it be remembered that many great and good men and women of the age were, and are, almost wholly self-educated. Education, as we understand the very comprehensive term, is not merely the highest development of the intellectual faculties; or acquaintance with the arts and sciences. "Train up a child in the way he should go" is the divine injunction. The moral as well as the intellectual must be regarded. Impressions traced upon hearing and mind in childhood are rarely obliterated, but remain with us through life, strengthening and deepening with our years; exerting an evil or a salutary influence over all our actions. How important, therefore, that only the best of influences be brought to bear upon the youthful mind. What has the great and good Watts expressed with regard to this same education of youth? "Their future character as social and moral beings will be greatly influenced by the manner in which they are taught from an early period to regulate their emotions, by directing them to adequate and worthy objects, and controlling them by great principles of wisdom and virtue."

Children naturally regard their parents as their superiors, and readily accept and imbibed their views; and it would appear that to them the great Giver had entrusted the important responsibility of moulding the useful and susceptible mind. Particularly is it the duty of mothers to attend to the moral and intellectual development of the children. It is to be lamented that as a class they are not better fitted to conduct the education of their own offspring. De Stael said, "If you will ensure the happiness of France, instruct the mothers of the French people." And the noble expression is alike applicable to our own nation. If we would but adopt such a plan, what a glorious improvement there would be in the affairs of our land; what diminution of vice!

There are those among us, young men and women with whom adverse fortune has dealt roughly—whose aspirations have been fettered and oppressed by the galling chains of adversity—who would gladly accept opportunities for instruction; whose hearts crave the priceless boon of education; but their respective occupations, engrossing the whole of their time during the day, do not permit them the leisure to improve themselves as they desire to do.

## THE QUESTION OF POLYGAMY.

Perhaps after all, we shall have to rely on the fashionable dressmakers to deal the death blow to polygamy. A Salt Lake City correspondent says that one of the chief causes of disaffection in Mormonism is the introduction of fashionable dressmaking and the consequent creation of a taste among the Mormon women for finery. They have discovered that where a man has half-a-dozen wives it is impossible for him to foot all the millinery and dressmaking bills, and consequently a number of the ambitious have become warm advocates of monogamy as they perceive such a state enables them to gratify the dress propensity. Very few of the Mormons are able to pay for the fashionable costume of five or ten wives. Before bustles and other paraphernalia were introduced the saints had an easy time, as their wives dressed in the coarsest material. Let Utah be colonized by fashionable dressmakers by all means.

When living insects have entered the ear it is of the first importance to kill them as quickly as possible, after which they may be removed at leisure by syringing, or by the use of forceps if necessary. Killing the insect may be speedily accomplished by pouring into the ear a small quantity of any mild oil or melted lard.



# New York School Journal

AND  
EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Office, No. 89 Liberty Street, New York.

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BY THE TEACHERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Office, 89 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

No numbers of the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL were issued during the month of August.

AFTER consulting with several leading educators we have decided to continue the plan of publishing the New York SCHOOL JOURNAL once in two weeks. This was the first weekly educational paper in America, and for five years it has wrought a splendid work in behalf of human enlightenment. In consulting with teachers during the past year the question has been often asked whether a semi-monthly paper would not prove as acceptable as a weekly. And believing that it will be, it may be looked for on the first and third Saturday of every month hereafter. This will, therefore, contain the proceedings of the Board of Education of this city as usual. The price will be Two Dollars per year.

WELCOME, teachers to your posts of duty, honor and usefulness, again. The thousands of young beings who are to receive from your plastic hands the influence that will give form, strength and beauty to their minds, welcome you. Thousands of fathers and mothers heavily weighed down with anxiety, care and responsibility, will welcome you.

We shall be obliged to all subscribers who will send us copies of JOURNAL No. 228 and 229.

## NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

THE Convention was held at Fredonia, beginning July 27. The gathering was not equal to that of last year, a result of placing it at the extreme end of the State.

President H. R. Sanford, Superintendent of the Middletown schools, gave an excellent address, in which the important need of the compulsory law was clearly demonstrated. He says: "The annual number convicted of various offences in our State will reach 100,000. It is of more importance to consider the remedies for this than to discuss whether we should teach with or without books, by the word or sentence method."

Mr. Danforth, the Superintendent of the Elmira schools made a brief statement concerning county and city associations of teachers: "The knowledge and experience of one would become the property of many."

Miss E. Richardson read an interesting paper on the "Social relations of the teacher and pupil."

Professor William Wells made a ringing address. He said: "We want more family purity and loyalty in this country. Teachers have much to do in shaping the family. The Chinese Government was generally referred to as the most stable. A Chinese sage and philosopher had assured him that the secret was in the fidelity of the Chinese family institution. The children were obedient, and obedience was therefore the corner-stone of Chinese perpetuity. This family relation was the source of the power of home. It was the love for home that led the Germans in such myriads over the Rhine and effected the subjugation of France. No one can well estimate the density of the German population. With the immense emigration to America, they can still spare two hundred and fifty thousand in London and sixty thousand in St. Petersburg. They send enough to South America to found another Germany, and still do not decrease the home population. All this has its foundation in their sacred home feeling, and the German schools keep the sacred fire burning on their hearths. But for the schools and the family, Germany might now be where the First Napoleon wished it, 'obliterated from the map of Europe'."

Some suppose that it was their battle songs that gave them the inspiration in battle; but sentiment did not conquer. *She who rocks the cradle and is willing to, rules the world.* One is more disposed to cry than to laugh at the consequences of parental misrule as they are apparent on every side. Rich men's sons are many times sent to college because they cannot be curbed at home, and college faculties are censured for the misdeeds of those who were ruined before they entered college. We are "running a muck" in this age. Early marriages, young men in politics, in places of trust—all these are comparatively rare in Europe. There is too much self-government among us; liberty degenerates into license. The great decline in higher culture is to be deprecated. Most of our rich men are comparatively ignorant; their sons do not enter college; law and medical schools are full of pupils who have not graduated from college. We are now feeling the effects in our national life of these deficiencies.

And now there are those who would remove the Bible from our schools. They do not see this is one more step in our present degeneracy. I raise my voice against it. I raise my voice against it. I advocate no sectarianism, but I do earnestly demand the morality that flows from the Bible and the renewed heart and life that flows from the pure teachings which Christ presents to us."

Mr. E. G. Harrington, of Rome, read a paper on the Compulsory Education Law. The sentiment of the Convention seemed to be that the law was a failure, because school officers did nothing to prevent truancy and non-attendance.

In the evening Prof. J. D. Steele gave an interesting narrative of "What a teacher saw in Germany."

Noah T. Clarke read the report of the committee on the "Condition of Education."

Prof. Tenney's interesting paper, "What Next," was read by Secretary Pratt.

J. G. Hillen, of Rochester, read a paper on "Promotions in Graded Schools." A discussion followed, led off by A. G. Merwin, of Brooklyn.

James Cruikshank, LL.D., read a paper on "The Law of Heredity in Education."

D. J. Pratt read a paper on "Test Examinations."

The following officers were elected: Noah T. Clarke, President; James Cruikshank, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel J. Pratt, Treasurer.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR—A small number of pupils to each teacher in the Primary Schools of our city is a *sine qua non* for the early years of the child's school life. To ignore this great need is to encourage superficiality in the rudiments—the great lever of an education. If the children were not thoroughly taught in these, they are defrauded of their just rights, and the State fund is both wasted and misapplied. A mere show of attainment that has not demanded and received steady, faithful, and persistent application, is an injury to the whole after mental and moral character of the child. As schools are now conducted, there is no opportunity given, but "by chance," to understand, train, crystallize, and utilize the *individual traits* which are necessary for the maturity of the child; and still more to be deplored is in the case of those with depraved characters and low surroundings, no time to help the feeble up and on; and the wickedly inclined; to overcome and uproot those which are detrimental to themselves and the community.

Yours, suggestively, T.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25, 1875.

In renewing my subscription I tender my best wishes. During the past year I have been profited by the perusal of the JOURNAL. I think it should be placed by the Board of Education on the list of supplies, so as to be in the hands of every teacher.

M. R.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25, 1875.

DEAR JOURNAL—I have missed the valuable pages I have read with so much profit. I was glad to see the editor present at Fredonia at the Convention, but where, oh! where were the old co-laborers? Where were Scott, Fanning, Valentine, Buckley, Thompson, Davies, and a host of others. By the way, will you give the remarkable address of Superintendent Gilmour. That "Juggernaut Car of Education" is decidedly unique.

L.

BROOKLYN, AUG. 28, 1875.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I have been away from home, and now want to acquaint myself with Educational news and so turn to your JOURNAL. I should be glad to contribute an article, but fear criticism. I want you to advocate the increase of salaries for female teachers. They are too low.

S. S. S.

Principals should arrange to have photographs of their rooms, with pupils in, taken for the Centennial.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE first subject discussed at the meeting this week was concerning the appointment of a Professor of French in the Normal College at a salary of \$3,500. This was opposed by Commissioner Klamroth in an address which showed the homage which the cultivated German mind renders to profound scholarship.

Commissioner Baker sent in a resolution that has practical bearing on salaries—all doing equal work to receive equal pay. The resolution of Commissioner Wetmore to pay salaries by tenths instead of twelfths is one that will be welcomed by the teachers. Commissioner Wood sent in a resolution to inquire if any official was in receipt of any perquisites from publishers, etc. Stranger things have happened than this. The change proposed by the same gentleman in respect to the "music question" was not favorably received. The fact is that the Board have resolved that music shall be as well taught as any other branch, and that will be effected by Commissioner Hering's report. We hail the "new move" as inaugurating a better day for music in the schools.

THE State is bound in self-protection to educate its youth. But it is not bound to teach them a poor smattering of all the "ologies," "osophies," and "isms." It is not bound to teach them the classics, the sciences, or the accomplishments. The parents of pupils who are designed for professional or literary pursuits should at their own expense furnish their children with tuition in the special branches required. The existing system is altogether too ambitious. It aims at accomplishing too much—at accomplishing more than is possible in an ordinary public school course. Memorizing, cramming, and superficiality are inevitable under it. There is no good reason why the State should utterly ignore the patent fact that the great majority of its youth are destined to industrial occupations in which the "ologies" and "osophies" will be of no practical use. The education supplied by the State should be designed to give a fair start to all, and this start being given, to leave each to work out his own destiny. The boy who comes out of the public school able to read fluently, to write well, and with a good knowledge of arithmetic, is fully and fairly equipped for the scrub race of life. After that he can study whatever his tastes prompt him to study and his means or leisure afford him opportunity for. This system avoids waste of time and energy. Common sense is beginning to be recognized as the sovereign in this age. Sentimental and fanciful theories must give way to the practical."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

ONE of the lady teachers in a Detroit school is named Mecca, but she has a pilgrim who worships at her shrine, and is presently expected Mecca to change her name.

It is but a few weeks since the American friends of Lady Jane Franklin were requested by her for affectionate remembrance in prayers. She is now where the prayers of saints are poured out before the throne. She has at last found the soul of the frozen hero, whose mortal remains she so earnestly sought to find. Twenty-six years ago she appealed to the American people through the President to aid her efforts, offering rewards of ten and fifteen thousand dollars, and an expedition was fitted out by the late Henry Grinnell. It was not until 1857 that proofs of Sir John's death were at last discovered, and it was known that he and his companions had all perished. Five years ago she visited this country for the purpose of consulting Captain Hall, then about to start on his last expedition, and she has never ceased to hope for the receipt of farther news concerning her husband. Her romantic devotion to his memory will take its place with those like instances of faithfulness which have, since history began, furnished themes for song and story. She was a woman of the noblest motives; her charity was far reaching and judicious, and her wealth enabled her to accomplish a great deal at home and abroad.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, MCKEAN CO., PA.

The Annual Teachers' County Institute was held at Smethport, the third week of August, with a full attendance. County Inspector W. H. Curtis presided and acted as general manager, and as instructor alternately with Prof. W. M. Benson, (Principal of Ten Brock Academy, Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.,) who was present as chief instructor, and delivered lectures each evening. Prof. Benson's addresses were highly instructive, and very acceptable to both teachers and people. Educational interests in McKean County are rapidly advancing.

Commissioner Klamroth visited Lake George.

Commissioner Vermilye journeyed to Wisconsin.



[FOR THE N. Y. SCHOOL JOURNAL.]

## CATSKILL.

## I.

'Twas morning near high peak, and the ascent,  
Five couples strove, (John Taylor in the seat  
As guide) betrayed no thought of swift retreat,  
But sang still upward with a glad intent!  
The way zigzagging, with vast boulders rent,  
Revealed new hills, bright streams, and fresh warm fields  
Whereon sleek cattle found what nature yields  
In pastures sweet. Essaying, next we went  
On foot toward caves and fissures so forlorn,  
They seem'd to harbor ghosts and Calibans;  
Where Prospero and Miranda ne'er born,  
Nor root nor rock show'd sign of human hands.  
A perpendicular pile, all bald and shorn  
Of leaf and limb, before us sternly stands!

## II.

Now at the south a sunny path appears,  
By which the sheep and shepherd wind their way;  
And we like lost sheep that have gone astray,  
Pass the Hill Difficulty without fears.  
A minute more, and what salutes our ears!  
One long ecstatic shout! We gain the light  
Where voice of triumph cheers the sunlit sight!  
The deep abyss in front the greeting bears,  
And answers with long echoes distant far;  
A holier breath of freedom nerves each soul,  
As young eyes confess where blue mountains are,  
And see an eagle hastening to its goal.  
Nor cloud nor dimness might the valley mar,  
As towards its home God bids the river roll!

GEO. HENRY CURTIS.

[FOR THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.]

## PROPRIETY OF SPEECH.

One of the things which strike one with much force, in associating with female teachers, is the very bad use which they make of good English. There is not one of the many women who teach, but recognises at once the intellectual status of a child's home by the language of that child. How did it learn to speak either an unusually pure language or the more common but vulgar collection of colloquials which cannot be dignified by the name of language? Did the mother or father make a special effort, setting apart a certain hour each day to teach the child to speak in such a manner? Now and then this special effort is made, but everyone knows that children learn more by what they "pick up" than by any set method of teaching, when learning to speak. Of course, as they have imitated at home they will be even more likely to do so at school. And as they naturally look up to the teacher as being an exceedingly wise person, if not the wisest person in the world, that which they acquire by imitation at school has the same force with them as if the teacher should say, "You must do thus and thus," because the TEACHER does or speaks in that manner. Now, if children hear a teacher saying "I ain't agoing to go," or "I sha'n't," "you mustn't," "John, bring me that there book," etc., that teacher need not be surprised to hear such sentences repeated faithfully by the children. For it is only necessary, always, that a thing should be wrong in order to have children do it justice.

One of the serious difficulties to be overcome in teaching children to read, is their utter ignorance of the language used in the lessons. It is to them almost an unknown tongue, and even when they have learned to spell properly and pronounce correctly, frequently the subject matter is, at the best, faintly understood; particularly if the Reader is not illustrated.

This is particularly true of children of foreign extraction and associations, who, in attempting to learn English, in a majority of cases, succeed only in acquiring a mongrel dialect, belonging neither to the one nor the other, but closely related to the both.

Now, it seems that for the sake of these children, a teacher should speak as correctly as she can, and that in this matter she should be as thorough as she is obliged to be with arithmetic, or any other qualification necessary to secure a position for or fit her to be a teacher. Less than this she ought not to be. Many teachers, whose parents have not had the same educational opportunities, have, as have these children, learned at home an incorrect method of expression. But as these teachers know it to be incorrect, they are responsible for not only retaining a bad habit, which is injurious to themselves, but are also guilty of deliberately injuring other irresponsible beings placed under their care and teaching, by their indulgence in this self same bad habit.

Teachers are held to account for bad example, for tardiness, for their faithful discharge of their duties in school hours, and in most cases, for manner and decorum before scholars. That they should also be held accountable for the

language they teach children to speak seems only just and proper.

It is said of Christians "that they are as a burning and shining light set up on a high hill, to be seen of all men." Teachers are no less so, and many eager little eyes are turned towards them to see the manner of their shining.

ANNIE E. CARLISLE.

## SMITH' COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

[Inaugural of President Seeley at Northampton, Mass.]

THE fund was not given to establish an ordinary school, but to found, in the truest sense of that term, a college which should give young women an education as high, and thorough, and complete, as that which young men receive in Harvard, Yale, and Amherst. We are not permitted, therefore, to adapt the curriculum to any popular notions concerning woman's intellectual or physical capacity. The founder of the college has fixed the standard for us. That standard makes it clearly our duty as trustees to provide for young women a higher collegiate education. If they do not need it, cannot bear it, then certainly Miss Smith made a great mistake in the disposition of her fortune. Permit me to say, however, that the trustees are not troubled as yet with misgivings on that point. We believe there is a steadily increasing number of young women who not only give evidence of the highest order of mental talent, but desire most earnestly the best means for its cultivation. Those means we seek to furnish. As far as possible with the funds at our disposal, we shall endeavor to organize a college in which young women may have the same facilities for mental culture which young men enjoy in New England colleges.

Let me say, in general, we have aimed so to arrange the instruction as to give free play to individual peculiarities, and at the same time to avoid the narrowness which comes from exclusive devotion to any one pursuit. After the first year three elective courses will, we trust, offer all the freedom that is desirable for the culture of special talents. To those who prefer a more extensive training in modern languages, the literary course will offer greater attraction; to those who wish to pursue more thoroughly the classics, or the sciences, the classical and scientific courses will seem more desirable. In all these elective courses, however, we have endeavored to retain enough of those studies which are essential to a broad and liberal culture. Whatever their individual talents may be, we would have students go forth from this institutions with broad sympathies, and minds fully responsive to mental worth, wherever it exists. And yet we are not insensible, I trust, to the danger of an exclusive devotion to merely intellectual pursuits. Many doubtless will sympathize with an intelligent gentleman who said to me, "I admit the force of all the arguments in favor of a higher and systematic female education, but I should be afraid of such women. Think of a wife who forced you to talk perpetually about metaphysics, or to listen to Greek and Latin quotations!" His feelings are not uncommon. The horror of blue-stockings has not ceased; and there is some ground, we admit, for the horror. Women have frequently in her efforts to satisfy her thirst for knowledge been obliged to ostracize herself from society, so that often, unconsciously to herself, she has become coarse and repulsive. It is not to be wondered at, that one should seriously question the wisdom of sacrificing the graces of refined womanhood for a greater knowledge of classics or mathematics, but is this sacrifice one which a higher mental culture requires? Knowledge itself is refining. Good tastes, keen perceptions, well stored and disciplined minds are attractive. May we not preserve the social graces, and add to them those which come from intelligence? This at least will be our aim, and in this respect we differ from male colleges.

At the University Convocation, a new feature was the conferring of degrees upon two young men who had passed the arduous examinations in medicine now conducted by the Regents under a late act of the legislature. Prizes of fifty dollars were given to each through the liberality of Dr. Gray.

Degrees of Ph. D. were bestowed upon Col. Homer B. Sprague, late of Adelphi Academy, and Edward A. Sheldon, of the Oswego Normal School.

THE New York State Teachers' Association established an Exchange for teachers, to help secure places. James Cruikshank, the corresponding secretary, announces that this has been done; rooms at 185 Montague street, Brooklyn. The fee is one dollar. This is a good move, but do not let any teacher, weary with waiting, suppose that places are standing vacant and in the gift of this Exchange. Unfortunately teachers are in excess.

## Book Notices.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, with Notes and Comments. By Rev. Lyman Abbott. A. S. Barnes & Co.

We heartily welcome this elegant volume. It embodies the results of recent researches, and contains valuable illustrations from photographs and drawings. The best thoughts of the best thinkers are freely wrought into the exegesis, so as to suggest the deep moral or spiritual lesson. The sole object is to make clear the meaning of the Word of God and to suffuse the mind that peruses it with its spirit and strength.

SWINTON'S COMPLETE COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY. Ivison, Blakeman & Taylor.

This new book is strikingly attractive. The author may justly be proud of the success won by the other books he has given to the schools, and we think teachers will be glad he has used his pen to prepare a Geography. We do not intend to review the book at this time, but to call attention to it. After a careful examination, we shall enumerate the excellent features it possesses.

THE BETTER WAY. By A. E. Newton. Wood & Holbrook, New York.

This book contains many valuable truths, and whether we agree with all its views, there are enough that are well laid. "Remember one thing—turn your mind to noble and manly things."

AN ELEMENTARY GUIDE FOR WRITING LATIN. By J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough. Ginn Brothers, Boston.

This book has been prepared to furnish a sufficient amount of study and practice for the pupil's last preparatory year. We commend the book mainly because, like others of the series, it is prepared by two of the most sensible teachers in the land.

We have before us CHALLEN'S DIME ARABIAN NIGHTS. The publisher desires to introduce this as a reading book in schools. It certainly would prove interesting if all boys were as interested as we were when we read them. In fact, this is the objection. The boys (and girls, too) would think the multiplication table was dry work after hearing about the "wonderful lamp." We are not afraid of any harm to come from reading these old tales. In fact, we think great good has come to many a boy by perusing them. Still, they are not suitable for text-books.

GERMAN FOUR-PART SONGS. For Mixed Voices. By N. A. Allen. Price \$1.50.

Mr. Allen has shown excellent judgment in the selection of these compositions.

The composers are of the best. Among them we notice Schumann, Abt, Franz, Hauptman, Gade and Hiller. Words by Goethe, Uhland, Hoffman and Rueckhart brighten the score, and titles are well chosen. "The Rosebud," "The Little Ship," "Love like the Wind," "The Linden tree," "Welcome Repose," and "Peace to the Slumberers," are specimens, and indicate the genial character of the poetry. The "German Four-Part Songs" are just what is wanted. They are sufficiently solid and high-toned, interesting, and easy enough to make the practice refreshing while it is useful.

ANOTHER Normal School has been opened in Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh Commercial says.

The formal opening and recognition of the Normal School of the Ninth District of the State, at Indiana, Indiana county, was an event of importance in the common-school history of the commonwealth. The building, its arrangement and appointments, its surroundings and location, make it superior in many respects to any similar institution. In a recent address before the State legislature, Superintendent Wickersham, who had made an inspection, pronounced the Indiana Normal School building superior to any in the United States. It is the ninth institution of the kind erected in the State, and its projectors, after examination of those previously erected, ascertained the good and bad points, and, very naturally, taking advantage of their knowledge, improved upon them. The cost is about \$200,000.

The following named persons, with others not yet finally fixed upon, will constitute the faculty of the institution: Edmund B. Fairfield, D.D., L.D.D., Principal, Mansfield, Ohio, Latin and Greek, theory and practice of teaching, etc.; Hiram Collier, Bellefonte, chemistry and physics; mathematics (not supplied); T. J. Chapman, Ebensburg, English grammar; Joseph H. Young, Indiana, English literature; Jane E. Leonard, Millersville, geography and history; A. J. Bolan, Indiana, assistant in mathematics and teaching; Mary Bradley, Shippensburg, penmanship and drawing; Ada Kershaw, Philadelphia, elocution and reading; A. H. Berlin, Montrose, Pa., model school.

President Nielson spent the summer at Rockaway.



## NEW YORK CITY—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board met Sept. 1. Present: Commissioners Dowd, Fuller, Halsted, Herring, Jenkins, Kelly, Klamroth, Man, Neilson, Traud, Vermilye, West, Wetmore, and Wood.

Absent: Commissioners Beardslee, Lewis, Matthewson, Patterson, Seligman, and Townsend.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, nominating teachers for evening schools. Miss Alice E. Gormley, Mary J. Willoughby, Mrs. M. McDonald, Miss J. F. Dowling, Miss C. M. Murphy, Miss N. E. Cronin, Miss E. T. Monegan, Miss E. A. Burns, Miss M. A. Connolly.

From the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, asking the removal of Female Evening School from G. S. 31 to G. S. No. 2, and for suitably fitting up No. 2. To Evening Schools.

From Tenth Ward, for an appropriation of \$978, for repairing and furnishing G. S. 42.

From the Twelfth Ward, nominating teachers for Evening School. William A. Owen, J. B. Barringer, F. Heidmis, J. P. McIver, C. Allen, J. Kelly, T. S. Van Cott, O. Knuphal, C. Truax, D. E. Gaddis, W. L. Comphe, H. H. Raven, S. McIver, W. O. Brien, V. M. Davis. To Evening Schools.

From the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, asking the appropriation of \$4,319 for fitting up premises for G. S. 36, and for furniture.

And from Twelfth Ward, for two new pianos. Furniture.

From Nineteenth Ward, for an appropriation to build a Grammar School in East Seventy-fifth street. To Buildings.

From the Twenty-third Ward, nominating teachers for Evening School—for Male School. John B. Moore, R. E. Elliot, James Hall, G. Gudernatte, Miss F. C. Turney, Miss J. E. Fash. For Female School: Mrs. Sarah M. Reins, Miss E. Caulfield, Miss S. M. Webb. To Evening Schools.

From Ninth Ward, asking for purchase of two more lots adjoining G. S. 3. To Buildings.

From Eighteenth Ward, reporting that the services of Miss Frank were dispensed with—a reduction in the number of classes occasioning it.

## MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES.

A communication was received from J. W. Nixon, asking permission to illustrate his system of Mnemonics in the schools. To Course of Study.

From the North German Festival Societies, requesting the Board of Education to review said societies Sept. 6th, at the City Hall Park. Accepted.

From the Board of Estimate, stating that \$70,000 is transferred from the appropriation for Public Instruction. To By-Laws and Finance.

From Charles F. McLean, resigning the position as Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward.

Also, from W. C. Whitney, resigning as Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward. To Trustees.

From French citizens, to establish an Evening School Class on Fifteenth Ward. Evening School.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Normal Schools recommended the following increase of salaries: Miss Parsells to \$1,400, Miss Chisholm to \$1,000, Miss Kennedy to \$1,000, Miss Dey to \$900, Miss McDonough to \$900, Miss Baker to \$900.

Also, that the graduate receiving the highest marks, June 30th, 1875, should receive the next appointment in the Model Primary School.

Commissioner Wood said that the increase asked for upon the salaries was small, but it had been well earned. Their salaries had been low and they had worked faithfully and well. He therefore hoped the Board would cheerfully grant the advance asked for. Adopted.

The same Committee recommended that Eugene Aubert be appointed Professor of French at a salary of \$3,500. Also of an additional tutor in Latin at a salary of \$800. Also to reduce the salaries of Madame Bassie and Mademoiselle de Wailley from \$1,800 and \$1,680 to \$1,000 each. Adopted.

Commissioner Klamroth said that he objected to the plan proposed. It was agreed that the French teaching was defective. Professor Schelegel was a profound scholar and able to manage this department, and no need existed for a new professorship at an increased expense. The true plan is to supply him with better assistants, for this is the trouble. He should be consulted and his views taken.

Commissioner Wood said it wanted a man who knew the French tongue as a native—it was a noble tongue, and should be thoroughly and ably taught. It could not be taught properly except by a native. When the college opens the Committee should be able to say the French will be taught in the best manner possible. Therefore we desire, having taken the views of the President of the college, to have Mr. Eugene Aubert appointed as Professor of French.

Commissioner Klamroth said he was not present when the matter was discussed at the Committee meetings. He thought it due to Prof. Schlegel to consult with him.

Commissioner Herring said that an unfair discrimination had been made in behalf of the German by giving three lessons in that to two of French per week. He was in favor of having an able man at the head of this department.

Commissioner West read from the report of President Hunter that a few years ago many were studying French now, nine-tenths were studying German. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings recommended closing of Primary School 48 and Primary School 64, and the new building in South Fordham be known as German School 64.

Commissioner Wood objected to the giving up Primary School 48, as the children would have a long distance to go, some of them a half mile.

Commissioner Herring said that the Trustees who recommended it felt it would be really more convenient for the children to go over the railroad to the new building. Besides, the new building is far better than Primary School 48, which is a renovated barn with no suitable accommodation.

Commissioner Wood said that a railroad was a great objection to many parents on account of the danger.

Commissioner Herring said that it would, he feared, lead to a suspicion of discrimination in favor of the rich if this new building were not opened to the patrons of Primary School 48, who are mainly poor.

The report was adopted—that is, Primary School 48 is closed.

Commissioner Wood called up the Report of the Committee on Music, and offered the following substitute therefor. That a Superintendent of Music be appointed at a salary of \$—.

That he, with the consent of the Trustees and Principal, select a teacher in every department capable of instructing in music; if none are found select in another department and exchange such teacher; if not sufficient are found select from the graduates of the Normal School. The pay to be \$700 in addition to regular salary.

It was moved to refer this to the Committee.

Commissioner Herring said he objected to have the matter referred to the committee. It would be an unjust criticism on the committee. It had given the subject much attention, and now it must go over the subject again.

Commissioner Jenkins said the plan the committee proposed was one that had cost a great deal of thought. They found that the matter needed system, and the plan covered this case. He objected to the multiplication of substitutes for the report they had made.

Commissioner West saw no objection to

have this substitute put in the hands of committee. Not referred.

On motion of Commissioner Herring, the question of musical instruction in the schools was laid over until the next meeting.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Finance Committee recommended appropriating \$4,319 to fit up and furnish premises corner of Avenue D and Tenth street, for G. S. 36.

Also, of \$352.79 for fitting up P. S. 33.

Also, of \$150 for furniture for G. S. 43.

Also, of 3,972 to furnish new school in Fordham.

All adopted.

The Joint Committee recommended that they be discharged from further consideration of contract for heating apparatus for G. S. in 128th street. Adopted.

The Auditing Committee recommended the payment of sundry bills. Adopted.

Also, of \$500 for introducing the apparatus of the Eastern Gas Regulating Company into the schools. To Finance.

The Committee on Teachers recommended the appointment of Miss Lizzie H. Thompson as Principal of F. P. G. S. 68. Adopted.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioner Vermilye offered a resolution that the City Superintendent investigate the charges of the Principal of G. S. 46 against the Janitor, and the counter-charges, and report he same report the same to the Board.

Commissioner Baker offered the following resolution: "Whereas, the salaries paid to the assistant teachers in the Common Schools are not graded according to any fixed standard of merit or length of service on the part of said teachers, but rest upon the judgment or predilection of the ward trustees for their adjustment; and

Whereas, unjust differences prevail in the rates of compensation now paid to the assistant teachers in the several wards, whereby teachers of the same grade, and performing the same kind and quantity of work receive different rates of compensation—in many cases the more deserving receiving the lesser salary; and Whereas, it is highly proper that teachers of the same grade, and doing the same kind of work, should receive the same compensation, therefore

Resolved, that the Committee on Salaries and Economy be, and they are hereby instructed to investigate and report to this Board a schedule or plan for adjusting the salaries of the assistant teachers in the schools of this city, so that an uniform system of payment to teachers in the different grades of the Grammar and Primary Departments shall prevail, as contemplated by the laws of the State.

Commissioner Baker also offered a resolution to discontinue all the teachers of music. Commissioner Wetmore offered a resolution asking the Committee on Course of Study to report what measures should be taken to secure a proper representation of the system of popular education at the Centennial Exhibition. Adopted.

Also, to amend by-laws so as to pay teachers by tenths instead of twelfths, so as to dispense with pay-rolls for July and August. To By-Laws.

Commissioner Herring offered a resolution to close G. S. 63 from Sept. 6 to Sept. 17, in order to transfer to the new building, the same to be without loss to the teachers. Adopted. Adjourned.

## SPECIAL PREMIUM.

As many of the teachers have expressed a desire to obtain a Microscope, we will give to every one who sends \$3.00 to this office (not to an agent) a copy of the JOURNAL for one year, either the "Gem" or "Pocket" Microscope. The price of each is \$1.50. These instruments are probably the best of any of their kind in the market.

DURING the winter an act was obtained incorporating a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." It has opened an office at 860 Broadway, and amongst its first proceedings was the printing of all the laws of State relating to Children in a neat little umc. We annex a list of the societies organized in behalf of children in our city:

Association for Befriending Children Young Girls.  
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.  
Boys' Lodging House.  
Children's Aid Society.  
Children's Fold.  
Children's Educational Relief Association.  
Colored Children's Home.  
Day Nursery.  
Day Nursery.  
Five Points House of Industry.  
Five Points Ladies' Mission.  
Foundling Asylum.  
Girls' Lodging House.  
German Mutual Assistance Society.  
Widows and Orphans.  
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.  
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.  
Home for Friendless Girls.  
Home for the Friendless.  
Home for Sailors' Children.  
House of the Good Shepherd.  
Infirmary for Women and Children.  
Institution for Homeless Children.  
Leake and Watt's Orphan House.  
Newsboys' Lodging House.  
Newsboy's Home.  
Nursery Child's Hospital.  
New York Dispensary for Children.  
New York Infant Asylum.  
New York Infirmary for women and Children.

New York Institute for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled.  
New York Juvenile Asylum.  
New York Catholic Protectory.  
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.  
Orphan Asylum Society.  
Orphan Asylum St. Vincent De Paul.  
Orphan Home and Asylum.  
Half-Orphan Asylum.  
R. C. Female Orphan Asylum.  
R. C. Male Orphan Asylum.  
R. C. Orphan Asylum, Girls.  
R. C. Protectory.  
Shepherd's Fold.  
Shelter for Respectable Girls.  
Sheltering Arms.  
Society for Relief of Poor Widows and Small Children.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.  
Society for the Protection of Destitute Children.  
St. Barnabas House.  
St. Joseph's Asylum.  
St. Joseph's Industrial School.  
St. Luke's Hospital.  
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FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



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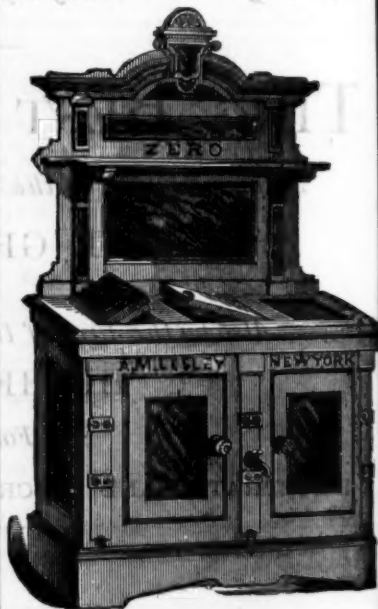
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